

From the District of Columbia

**War Speculations the Probable Cause of Ruin to Southern Manufacturers.**  
The course which speculators are taking at the South leading articles of trade is curious and to some extent inexplicable. That the prices of those articles of

consumption which are not produced in the South, and which we are dependent on outside markets, should be, is natural and not at all singular. But a great many articles of consumption for which the South is dependent upon other regions, and which she herself manufactures in abundance, are rising as rapidly in price as those just alluded to. The fact of such a rise in the prices of articles of Southern production, may be due, and doubtless is due, in many cases to the want of acreage, etc. The extraordinary dearness of

and products which were interchanged between southern ports by water navigation, have now to be transported wholly by railway. The extraordinary amount of transportation required by Government pre-empting the railroads, of course the increased transportation facilities have been of great service.

ation required for other goods cannot be accommodated except after much delay; and this circumstance doubtless creates a scarcity of particular products at particular points, enhancing prices and placing consumers at the mercy of speculators. But this cause of high prices in many Southern products does not exist as to other products, and fails to account for the rise of

Take, for instance, the price of white paper used for newspapers. The factories procure rags which used to be sent in large quantities to the North, at about half the price they had to give before the war. They may have to pay a little more now than then for some of the simple chemicals they employ in the manufacture of paper; but the enhanced cost of these does not at all

and the saving made in the diminished price of rags and. Yet paper, which heretofore was purchased at five cents, cannot now be had at less than fifteen cents. There can be no good reason, founded on sound principles of business, for such an addition to the price of this article; and the increased charge can only be accounted

by the propensity of human nature to tighten a pre-  
 vailing pressure, and to make hard times harder. If  
 ports were open, and white paper could be procured  
 in the North, the competition of the Northern arti-  
 would keep down the price of the Southern ; but the  
 uthern manufacturers of this as well as of many oth-

articles, copying the error of the fool in the fable who killed the goose for the golden egg, are forfeiting in advance all chance of a favorable system of permanent legislation in the future for their benefit, by making the very name of Southern manufacturers the synonym of extortion.

Another striking instance of a needless and causeless advance in the price of a leading article of Southern manufacture is that of cut nails. Everybody knows that at least the Virginia market, if not the greater portion of the Southern market, for this article, was supplied by Southern manufacturers. Yet the price of

has gone up in Richmond, the chief seat of the manufacture, from four and a half to seven and a half cents; and strong speculations are now organizing to raise the price to ten dollars. There is no sound reason for this rise. There need be no scarcity of iron in Virginia, and we have every factory in operation now that

had before the war; yet, the price of nails will more than double. It will not be from an increase of demand; for building is generally suspended by the war. It cannot be from the deficiency of transportation, for that would tend to glut the Richmond market; and it is here that the rising, advanced, first and most rapidly

is not from deficient supply; for that is the same as it was before the war. The cause is two-fold; first, the speculations that have been set on foot in the cotton market, by which fortunes have already been made; and second, the absence of competition from the North, which has tempted manufacturers to cut on their own

the effect of the course of the manufacturers putting up their prices in consequence of the success of speculators in running up theirs, must be to every one. The Southern public will be so disgusted with the operation, that it will be a long time before it will be repeated.

The instances we have cited are but examples of a general rule. The case is overruled, the challenge is sustained.

ern rule. The case is worse with women and cotton manufactures. Speculation is rife in every department of trade. Southern manufacturers, instead of discouraging it, are yielding to, and taking advantage of, the state of things. Southern manufactures of all sorts are held for double prices, and the seeds of popular in-

We would sound a friendly warning to Southern manufacturers on this important subject. The tendency of the Southern mind is strongly in favor of free trade. Free trade with Europe will bring in goods after the

which they have heretofore been accustomed to, that, by trying it, the Southern people will never consent to give it up again. Protection, even the most moderate, will be infinitely more unpopular in the South than it was ever in the old Union. The thought of it

it only be tolerated so far as to place us in a state of dependence and self-protection in time of war; and that the present course of Southern manufacturers may render them so unpopular that the Southern people will prefer to do without their help altogether, as a means of escaping their extortions.

**Gen. Polk Admonishes.**  
The Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire has volunteered an admonition to Bishop Polk, for accepting a high command in the army for the purpose of defending his country against the invasion and ravages of Northern assailants. The N. H. Bishop

ought do well to address his pacific rebukes to the bishops of Congregational and Methodist Churches in New England who have reiterated their furious appeals to kindle the hostile passions of a deluded people, and excite them to hasten to the conflict from which they prudently keep at a safe distance. We have yet, says

The Christian Observer, to learn that it is more becoming to a minister of Christ to preach the *gospel of Civil War* against peaceable citizens of a sister State, than to enter the field in defence of liberty and home and country. The Bishop says :  
"The appointment of a Bishop as a General is an

of distortion to "the Episcopate, unparalleled except the darkest periods, and the most corrupt communications. The hands of the ministry were always held back from bloodshed, even though the cause were most just. The provisions of our canons, and the present state of our land, are such, that in the face of a viola-

on, beyond all possible anticipation, of the universal  
 and spirit of the Christian Church in all ages, our  
 discipline is, at least for the time, powerless. It de-  
 solves, therefore, upon each Bishop to express publicly  
 his sense of the shame of the Church under such an act,  
 and so to prevent the possibility of the supposition that

We learn that the 34th Regiment N. C. Troops was organized at High Point by the election of the following field officers:

G Leaventhorpe, Colonel.  
 Wm. A. Hough, Lieut. Colonel.

Colonel Leaventhorpe is an Englishman by birth and has several years ago an officer in British Army. He has been a resident of North Carolina for several years and by his active exertions in the cause of the South in his present has endeavored himself that the

his contest has endeared him to the people of his section. He is spoken of as an accomplished gentleman and commanding officer.—*State Journal.*

**THE AFFAIR AT ROMNEY.**—The report of an engagement at Romney with the enemy, which we forbore to notice on account of its extreme extravagance and im-

probability, thus out to have been a gross exaggeration. All the truth in it consists in the fact that Colonel McDonald, whose force amounted only to about 500 men, had fallen back in face of a superior force of the enemy after a mere affair of outposts. The occurrence took place last Friday, and was communicated to the

RAISED.—The brig Dolphin was raised at the Yards yesterday afternoon. There were no guns aboard and not enough of her left to float her. Her copper, bolts

the Pennsylvania, we learn, will be next raised. Virgins have been paid her by the divers, and they represent 68 pounds as all in good order. Her 32's however are all bursted.—*Norfolk Day Book* 29th.

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Neither the Raleigh Standard nor the Fayetteville Observer seem particularly to like an article in a late issue of the Journal headed "Northern Hopes vs. Confederate Policy." The Standard goes into the matter to the extent of more than a column, distinguished by more than usual violence and less than the accustomed ability of that paper. The Standard lingers along so painfully and with such evident effort as shows that all the practiced ingenuity of its experienced editor struggles in vain against the facts and the inevitable inferences derivable from them, which formed the staple of our article in question.

We will be more brief in our rejoinder, for in truth we do not care to follow our contemporary through its deductions drawn from false premises, and based upon assuming and asserting as facts things which have no existence, save in the imagination of the writer.

In the first instance then, all the Standard's defence of sundry persons against the charge of being "unsound," falls wholly to the ground, since we make no such charge. Our objections are to the antecedents of such parties, which, in our opinion, would render it impolitic for them to be ostentatiously pushed forward at this time as Confederate electors; and certainly the Standard must have seen that this was the drift of our article. It would surely have been more candid in the Standard to have given the paragraph it quotes in full, rather than by dropping the two first lines, render it susceptible of a construction which the context wholly negates.

After referring to the Lincolnite hopes and calculations based upon the supposed existence of a Union party at the South ready to co-operate with the Lincolnites wherever and whenever they may effect a landing, we commence the paragraph quoted by the Standard thus: "[That this hope is delusive—that this programme must fail we can have no manner of doubt.] But surely it is not unnatural that it should be entertained," etc., etc.

The part in brackets, which essentially qualified the whole paragraph, is omitted by the Standard, which then proceeds to combat charges that we not only do not present, but which on the contrary our language negatives most distinctly; so that all the Standard's impassioned defence of Messrs. Graham and Brown is so much unnecessary labor, intended, no doubt, by a show of words to cover up the real point at issue; and all its talk about going down on knuckles and so on is just so much very decided clap-trap. That we have cheerfully supported men who had been Union men as long as they could be so, consistently with their ideas of honor and public safety shows that the declamation of the Standard about prescription of former Union men is but declamation and nothing else. In fact the Standard admits itself, when it talks about our supporting five of the same men on our electoral ticket that it is supporting on its electoral ticket, and some of these by its own showing had been strong Union men.

The Standard is particularly unfortunate in referring to all "A. J. Johnson." That mean demagogue never imposed on us. We had about the same opinion of him years ago that we have now, and we have expressed that opinion pretty freely. On the contrary, the Standard never let pass an opportunity of puffing that much overrated agrarian, who always was an agrarian and a dangerous man.

In addition, the Standard gives the public a piece of information, which is news to us. It says that we published the laws of the last session of the last Congress of the United States "and pocketed the Lincoln gold." "Pocketed," we suppose means—put in pocket. If the Standard had only told us which pocket, its information might have been valuable. It has raised our hopes about that gold, but they have been very false hopes. We never touched a dollar of Lincoln gold. The Standard's imagination has conjured it all up. It ought to restrain that poetical temptation that leads it to indulge in such flights of fancy—such golden visions.

We did publish the laws of a Congress in which our Representatives retained their seats. We fulfilled a contract made years before with the State Department. We published to laws passed under Lincoln. We published to United States laws while North Carolina was not a member of the Confederate States. We got no Lincoln gold. Nary red.

Has the Standard says, Seward may get a copy of the Journal sent to him now and then, we can only trust that it will exert a strong moral influence over that wicked man, and lead him to reform his life and conversation. But Seward can't get the Journal, or if he does, he can't read it, for if he did he would become a good man, forsake the evil of his ways and cultivate all the graces of the christian character. He couldn't help himself. Seward is not a good man, which is conclusive evidence that he is not a reader of the Journal.

#### Vigilance.

For the moment the war-cloud has drifted past our shores and the first matters of the storm reach us from the Southern borders of a sister State.

But we must not forget that the fleet, now at Port Royal, South Carolina, is only 210 miles from our bar. This is not more than a day's sail. The wind and the waves have buffeted the Lincolnite armada pretty severely, and several ships have been driven ashore at the same time that Commodore Tatnall is serving some of the others pretty badly, by all accounts. A failure at the first point of attack might occasion them to shift their ground and try some other place, provided they could find one comparatively undefended, or be led to regard it as being so left by the withdrawal of its troops to some other menaced point. The fleet is altogether too near us to admit of any feeling of false security being indulged in.

The election is progressing very quietly at the Court House. It is hardly probable that any large vote will be polled. In the first instance, there is no opposition for either Congress or President. Mr. McDowell will be elected of course. The calling out of the militia of some of the adjoining counties in this district may tend to prevent a good many citizens from getting to the polls.

There is no opposition to Davis and Stephens for President and Vice President, and as all the electoral tickets that have been proposed are for the same men, the people feel comparatively little interest in the mere names of the gentlemen selected to receive the personal compliment of going through the legal form of casting the vote of the State for the present incumbents. Still, all who can ought to vote. It is a mark of respect due to our distinguished chief magistrate, and besides it is right that the people should thus exhibit the strength, as well as the unanimity of their sentiments.

Daily Journal, of yesterday.

Any news coming, or supposed to come through from the North, must evidently be taken with many grains of allowance.

The reported break-up at Washington, including a resignation of Scott, McClellan, Seward, Cameron and Blair, seems to have divided down to old Scott only, who has virtually been superseded for some time.

We must take things as we find them. We cannot vouch for any reports based upon what "gentlemen just from Lincoln's dominions" say they have read.

The news by telegraph to-day is interesting and important, inasmuch as it informs us of the total breaking up of the powers that used to be in Lincolnland, and the resignation of Scott, McClellan, Seward, Blair and Cameron, supposed to have been caused by the imperious demand of certain parties of the Fremont wing that the troops at Washington should immediately proceed to whip the rebels South of Washington and as near Bull Run as possible. McClellan and Scott look upon that as a thing easy enough to talk about, but exceedingly hard to do. Consequently, they have rather taken the certainty of resignation than the chances of another Bull Run.

All these resignations and changes tend to break down the resolution of the Northern States—weaken their knees and enfeeble their back-bones. The almost certain failure of their vaunted armada, and the almost equally certain success of some movements against them South of Virginia, will tend still more to render them "unhappy," while the blockade of the Potomac may have the effect of putting them upon short commons. Verily, there is something going on much like unto "the beginning of the end."

Possibly Fremont may be put in charge. He is said to be the "coming man." If he's coming, why don't he come along? If he is, and he can do no better on the Potomac than he has done on the Mississippi, the sooner he comes the better for us. We want him to come.

But if Fremont is not the man, who is? After having in turn got rid of or snowed under Butler, Patterson, Pierce, Caldwell, Prentiss, Harney, McDowell, Scott, McClellan, and "Sunset" Anderson, with sundry others too numerous to mention, upon whom will they fall? Rosecrans is already half disgraced; Sherman and Mitchell, the "Star-Gazer," are at open war with each other; Wool is as old as Scott; Zelig is German, and his appointment would kick up a fuss; so that upon the whole, the choice seems to rest between Fremont and Billy Wilson. Senator Wilson has resigned, perhaps out of respect for his own character or his own carcass, one or the other, or both. Wilson seems to have resigned about the time he got far South as Pennsylvania, where, as we learn on very fair authority, the common remark is that no decent man will join the army. Wilson drew strongly upon his imagination, fancied himself a decent man and withdrew from his regiment. Upon the whole, that part of the news that informs us of the break-up at Washington, is good.

Not less acceptable is that conveying the intelligence that the supposed impending resignation of Beauregard is no longer a matter of immediate apprehension. We trust that a full and hearty concord between that able soldier and the distinguished head of the Confederate government may soon be re-established.

Apart from the positive loss which the Confederacy would suffer in being deprived of the services of an officer as able and zealous as General Beauregard is acknowledged to be, there would be the great moral effect of his withdrawal; since, whether correctly or not we do not pretend to say, public opinion, equally in Europe as in the Northern and Southern divisions of this country has marked him out as one of the representative men of the present movement in as high and distinctive degree as President Davis himself, and consequently his death or resignation would produce as marked an effect as that of the head of the government himself.

It is useless to speculate upon the probable occasion of any coldness or difficulty which may have arisen between Messrs. Davis and Beauregard. It is easy to understand how two gentlemen, of strong will, and ardent temperament, and a full consciousness of their own individuality might honestly differ in their views, and it is also easy to understand how a sensitive man like General Beauregard, not ignorant of his own merits nor unimpressed by the sense of responsibility incident to the position he occupies, should feel hurt when his recommendations are coldly received or contemptuously neglected, and he treated, as he thinks, not as a trusted agent, but as a mere mechanical servant of the Confederacy. We are pleased to hope, however, that all misconceptions and misunderstandings are now postponed, if not wholly extinguished.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

OUR BUSINESS yesterday about the destination of the Lincoln fleet lay at a point to have been correct. From the commander of the fleet we supposed it must be intended for a point South of this State, and from the character of some of the vessels we felt assured that it could not be designed to go far South.—It is off Port Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River, at least over forty vessels were there last evening. We have no fear of the result, having the utmost confidence in Governor Brown, and feeling certain that like Governor Pickens of South Carolina he is fully prepared for them. The armada is about played out. It cannot take Port Pulaski. It has not a sufficient force to justify a landing and an advance into the interior either by way of Port Royal or Brunswick. Port Pulaski is well armed and manned, and has both casemate and barbet gun.

Possibly failing at Savannah the armada may roll along the coast towards Wilmington, and pay its respects to Fort Caswell or Fort Fisher. We do not feel any serious apprehensions even then. The truth is that we think our people would just as soon they would come as not, so as to have the thing over.

P. S.—The very latest and strictly reliable intelligence from the fleet is that they are now at or off Port Royal Bar. Port Royal Harbor is some twenty miles North of the Savannah River, and is the harbor upon which the small town of Beaufort, South Carolina is situated. It is probably the best harbor on the Atlantic coast South of Norfolk. The concentration of Fort Pulaski appears to have been only a blind. We will soon hear more from the fleet, or the army, if it effects a landing.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

THE REVIEW of the troops yesterday by General Anderson was really a grand spectacle, and gave one some idea of what armies look like. In addition to Col. Clingman's magnificent regiment from the Sound, and Col. Lane's noble corps from their camp in the Northern part of town, there were sundry regiments of militia with full ranks and better armed than we could have supposed possible. How full the ranks of the militia regiments were, will be understood when we say that everybody who could bear arms was out from all the counties called upon. Our fine field batteries and cavalry companies were also out, and made a splendid appearance. Also our admirable independent companies of armed and equipped volunteers.

General Anderson is by profession a soldier, and in good soldierly style did he address the different corps, paying merited compliments to the promptitude displayed by all the people and all the troops in this section. It exceeded his highest expectations. We think the General was pleased with the soldiery and militia, and that they were pleased with General Anderson.

For reasons previously stated, we forbear at present referring more particularly to the numbers or names of the different corps reviewed. We will do so at a fitting time, when we can do so without the fear of compromising any public interest thereby.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Live cattle and potatoes composed the cargo of a Federal propeller that got aground on the bar at Georgetown, South Carolina. Her crew consisted of only nineteen white men and two negroes, who are now prisoners. Another vessel belonging to the armada was aground in distress about fifteen miles North of Georgetown and about half-a-mile from the beach.

#### Facts and Rumors.

It is a subject of complaint with most people that there are so many unfounded rumors about at the present time. It is certainly a matter of regret that it should be so, but we might safely assume that these rumors are as eagerly sought for by those who most bitterly denounce their untruthfulness, as by any other class in the community.

Let us state another thing in relation to rumors and the complaints made about them. People denounce newspapers for making false reports and creating excitement, and yet it is a notorious fact that North and South the papers that do most in excitement news, are the papers most run after by the very people who bear down most severely upon editors for creating sensations. Any news agent knows that.

The fact is that excitement and stampedes hardly ever arise from merely printed matter. Items of supposed news assume far larger proportions in passing from mouth to mouth, than they do otherwise. Public business called us to Raleigh on Friday, and the non-connection of the Friday evening train from Raleigh with the train to arrive in Wilmington on Saturday morning prevented our getting home until Saturday night, and having not got much sleep, waiting at the depot in Raleigh or lumbering half the night before down the North Carolina Railroad, we did not get up very early on Sunday morning, but when we did, we learned that the fleet was in the river. So sundry people took us positively, but modified it by saying that they were off the bar. Going a few steps farther we learned that we had received a dispatch giving the most startling intelligence. On getting to the Journal office we found the dispatch which the reader will find in another column, and copies of which were issued yesterday in an extra form.

Now the fact is, the fleet was not in the river, although some vessels were off the bar, most of which has since left. Whether they may or may not return with other forces is more than we can say. That remains in statu quo.

There was a small steamer off Port Caswell on Saturday with a white flag. What she had to communicate we do not know. Perhaps she wanted to send in proclamation.

As for the reported escape of the private Secretary to Commodore Dupont, the commander of the naval expedition recently in Hampton Roads, but now scattered along the Southern coast, this news comes circuitously through a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and is no doubt another instance of the affair of a person calling himself Lieut. Hal, who came ashore some time since near Pig's Point, stating that he had deserted from the Lincolnites, but who was and is rather suspected, being treated with respect, but carefully guarded.—He may have made revelations which, as things now stand, and while doubts exist about his own standing, must be taken with many grains of allowance, if not distrust.

About the fleet. That sailed on Tuesday forenoon.—We have seen two gentlemen, one from the batteries West of Elizabeth River, and the other from the batteries East of the River, and they both state that there were over one hundred sail of vessels of all sizes, of which some were war steamers, some transport steamers, some former trading steamers, now armed as blockaders, sundry gun boats and small tugs, and a large number of sailing transports, among them the "Great Republic," said to be full of horses.

The number of vessels is large, but there is hardly any probability that the land forces taken on board could exceed twenty thousand men. The war steamers could not take many men in addition to their own full complement of men. Sundry of the little tugs could not take many, even if they had nothing else to do. Sundry of the larger transports are filled with horses, artillery, and so forth, so that as an average it is barely possible that there is one regiment to every five vessels. If the report from Fort Monroe is true, that only one hundred thousand rations were distributed among the fleet, it would indicate either a small military force, or a short prospective voyage, not extending as far as the Gulf of Mexico.

The fleet all sailed about the same time. Next day there were left only two or three vessels at Newport News, one from Fort Monroe and the Rip Raps, one or two, perhaps, at other points in the Chesapeake, and perhaps one or two at the Horseshoe, in the Chesapeake Bay, outside of what is known as Hampton Roads.

Now about its destination, one or two facts may be mentioned. First: It is said to be under the command of Commodore Dupont. Commodore Dupont commands the fleet on the Southern division extending South from Charleston, we believe. Commodore Goldsborough commands the squadrons on the sections of the Confederate coast North of Charleston, including North Carolina. Commodore Goldsborough is the senior officer, and it seems hardly probable that Commodore Dupont would be sent at the head of an expedition to operate within the limits of the command assigned to Commodore Goldsborough, thus superseding his senior officer. If it be a fact, as there appears to be little doubt, that the fleet is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and if it be also a fact that his assigned limits do not extend North of Charleston, which is generally asserted, then the inference would be that the expedition is intended for Charleston or a point at least South of the Southern boundary of North Carolina.

Reasonable surmises have been made, placing its destination at Ship Island or some other point on the Mississippi Sound, with a view to operate against either Mobile or New Orleans, turning the fortifications at the mouth of the Mobile Bay or at the passes of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. There is only one circumstance that would seem to us to materially negative this surmise or calculation, and it is this. About sunset on the evening of Thursday the 31st ult., three large steamers were seen from Cape Lookout Lighthouse, going South, but so far out as to render it impossible to tell whether or not there were any men on board, and about the same time a steamer apparently crowded with men passed so near in shore that her designation could be distinctly read: "North Star Ferry Boat." If she had any distinctive name it was not seen. She was a New York ferry boat; how she got down to Norfolk, and then how she contrived to roll around Hatteras is a puzzle, but it is evident that she could not be expected to carry a load of men round to the Gulf, and the presumption arises that any expedition to which she was attached or of which she formed part, must have a less distant destination. Indeed it would indicate a point not farther South than some point on the seaboard of South Carolina or Georgia.

It is said that the ships rolled heavily at their anchors in the Roads, causing much suffering to the men and horses on board. It is certain that if that New York ferry boat was out on Friday night, and where else could she be? She must have gone under with all on board. We saw gentlemen who came up about mid-day on Saturday from Newbern, as also from Beaufort, and they say that the blo on Friday night and Saturday was tremendous, the tide rising so high that the train could not get down to Morehead City. No doubt the fleet, wherever it was, got scattered, each vessel taking care of itself the best it could. This will probably delay operations, and render the Lincolnites still more anxious to obtain a harbor of refuge on our coast at any cost.

We have stated above about all the real news in possession of the public in regard to the much-talked-of fleet. Our inferences and deductions may or may not be correct, but we rather think they are. We will probably be able to judge of this before long. These naval expeditions seldom produce any serious effect on land. While the English swept in triumph through the narrow seas that separate England from France, her fleets never enabled her to enter a French port or capture a French town, even when Napoleon's forces were nearly all drawn off by his German and Russian campaigns. A mere trading people may be a great naval power—they never can be a great military one, at least they never have been. Their armies are mercenaries, and not native populations. It was so with the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Venetians, the Dutch. It is so with the English and the Yankees. The armies of Hannibal were mercenaries, and Carthage fell before the agriculturists of Rome. The discovery of the passage to the Indies round the Cape of Good Hope ruined Venice. The British Government fought Napoleon by subsidizing other powers as she had tried to do with this country in the war of the Revolution, when she bought up troops from one of the petty Dukes that prey upon the vitals of the great German land. That is what the Lincolnites are doing now. They are fighting the South with foreign armies, and somehow but few of their native regiments do much service when they do come forward.

P. S.—It will be seen from our telegraph that some of their vessels are already accounted for. Thank Providence for that much.—Daily Journal, 4th inst.

The response to the call of General Anderson by the yeomanry of the country wherever called upon has been above all praise, and shows that the spirit of the old revolution survives in all its strength and vigor, marred by none of the divisions that then unfortunately prevailed to a painful extent among the people of the Carolinas. We might allude to instances in which in whole districts every man poured out. We could allude to none in which the turn-out has not been almost en masse. The people of Wilmington, the people of New Hanover county, can never forget either the communities or the men that came forward so promptly and so gallantly. Nor can the State of North Carolina be otherwise than proud of having such sons.

The time will come, and soon we trust, when we shall feel at liberty to refer more specifically to names and numbers, to counties and localities, and the record shall not be lost or forgotten. We trust that our noble friends who are now with us will understand the motive that restrains us from making any such a eulogic mention as might, in the event of its falling into the hands of the enemy, afford them any information in regard to our numbers or means of defence.

General Anderson holds a grand review to-day, and we must confess that we write under disabilities amid the sounds of martial music and the tramp of men moving to the ground.—Daily Journal, 4th inst.

THE session of the Presbyterian Synod last week in Raleigh drew together a large number of very intelligent, well-dressed and, of course, well-conducted people of the masculine gender, and likewise sundry very attractive persons of the opposite sex. A friend hinted that the innate devotional sentiment of the female soul led to a large attendance of beautiful young ladies upon religious occasions of this kind. Those who love the Lord look favorably upon his servants.

Almost as we go to press the 28th regiment moves down Second street, with steady tramp, the long line of their bayonets gleaming in the sun, and the firm bearing of the men indicative of determination, and giving promise of gallant service when called upon. The drill and marching of the regiment are to our feeble notions, as good as could be desired even by regulars. If there is less of the pomp and circumstance of war with our plainly arrayed troops than with the fancy corps raised in Northern cities, experience has shown that there is more of the pride that will stand and will not run unless it be forward.

Col. Lane may well be proud of his command. Daily Journal, 4th inst.

AT THE depot at Raleigh on Friday morning we saw a number of Northern prisoners on board the Western train, destined for Columbia, South Carolina. The papers say 150. One of the guard said there were 210. They did not much like the idea of going to South Carolina. They were pretty much like the average of prisoners we have seen. Some looked out of open windows with a look of bravado. Some looked tired and sleepy. Some were tolerably well dressed and some were not. Some looked rowdyish in expression, some looked otherwise. One said he would sooner go to hell, than South Carolina. There was hardly the average crowd around the depot, and no expression of triumph or otherwise on the part of the spectators—hardly any curiosity.

THE Richmond Enquirer mentions a report brought by a gentleman who had passed through Lincoln's dominions, to the effect that the Lincolnite fleet was intended for the Georgia coast, either Savannah or Brunswick. Also that there is great dissatisfaction among the friends of McClellan at Washington, and that McClellan threatens to resign. In some quarters it is positively stated that he will resign. Fremont and the administration, or rather the Blairs, are at deadly feud.—It is also said that on Friday, 25th ult., the whole Federal army was under marching orders to attack us at Manassas, but for some reason the orders were countermanded. All this may be so.

WE REGRET to hear whisperings of divisions between General Beauregard and President Davis, even pointing to the resignation of Beauregard. We trust that it may not be so, but regret to say that we feel no assurance that the thing is without foundation.

WAGONS.—All citizens having horses and wagons and desirous of rendering essential service to the Confederate States, will please report at once to Major Lamb, Brigade Quarter Master, for immediate service on important duty. We are requested to call special attention to this matter.

LUBRICATING OIL.—We have been using all this week on our machinery, oil expressed from the ground pea, and find it to work admirably, with no more tendency to gum up than the best sperm or olive oil.

We are indebted to N. N. Nixon, Esq., for the sample we have been trying. We think it will be a valuable element in the commercial independence of the South. It is invaluable now that we are blockaded.

"THE SOUTHERN SONGSTER," a collection of Late and Popular Songs adapted to the use of our soldiers in camp, published by Whitaker, Market street, Wilmington, N. C., is before us. It is neatly got up and contains some thirty of the most popular songs of the day, most of them being inspired by the present situation of the country. It seems to us that it ought to have a ready sale. It is decidedly a home enterprise.

THE Maryland Regiment.—We alluded some time since to the peculiar position in which the Maryland troops now in the Confederate service are placed, cut off as they are from any chance of assistance from their own State, and receiving none of those comforts which counties, towns, societies, friends and relatives contribute for the troops coming from the States who are happily not overrun as Maryland is. These gallant Marylanders, who have left their homes and sacrificed almost everything but life to join the armies of the South, have surely claims upon all who feel an interest in the cause or are open to the pleadings of humanity or the demands of justice.

A subscription paper for the benefit of the Maryland Regiment now in Virginia fighting our battles, has been laid at this office, where names and contributions will be received. Who will start the subscription?

CAMP ESTATE, Nov. 1st, 1861. EDITORS JOURNAL.—The officers and men of the Coast Guard Cavalry beg leave to return their thanks to Messrs. Robinson and Owen Fellows, of Harrell's Store, and to Messrs. Newell, Campbell, Hummelstall, Fox, and others, of Littleton for the liberal contributions of food, clothing, and camp, and especially to Mrs. B. K. Bryan, Mrs. L. M. O'Connell, Mrs. J. M. Nixon, Mrs. Obed Alexander, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Bailey, and others, of Spanish for their liberal contributions of food, clothing, and camp. A. F. G. NEWELL, Capt. Co. G. Cavalry.

#### The Washington Administration and the British Minister.

A correspondence of some importance between Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, and Lincoln's Premier, Seward, touching the arrest and imprisonment of two British subjects, has been made public. It bears date Washington, October 14th, and shows that the British authorities regard Lincoln as acting in violation of the Constitution that he is sworn to support, and that the Government of Her Majesty will not submit to his "despotic and arbitrary" acts, when they affect the interests of that realm or the rights of its subjects. We give Lord Lyons' note in full:

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1861. "SIR—Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Bahling, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment by the Government of the United States. Mr. Patrick had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serious consideration. Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects, as well as American citizens, are arrested they are immediately transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the principle of the Declaration of the United States, "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, desirous to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been explained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspicion.

But it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised Her Majesty's Government that the arbitrary arrest of British subjects is illegal.

So far as appears to Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them by a writ of habeas corpus, and that he is making every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been explained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspicion.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore felt bound to instruct you to reiterate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects is illegal.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, Your obedient servant, To the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.

In reply to this note, SEWARD, after rehearsing its statements and positions, proceeds to state that the persons named in your note are as follows: Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive of the United States showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with Confederates, British subjects and American citizens in London. The names of these persons were being carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of State to a proper agent to inquire into the matter, and the facts were ascertained, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued for their release. Mr. William Patrick was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. His release was announced on the 31st day of September last.

On the 2nd day of September the Superintendent of Police in the city of New York informed the Secretary of State, by telegraph, that he had under arrest J. C. Bahling, who had just arrived from Nassau, where he had attempted to induce the owners of the United States mail steamer, the canon to Wilmington, in North Carolina, for the use of the rebels, and inquired what he should do with the prisoner. Mr. Bahling was thereupon released, and the matter was carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of State to a proper agent to inquire into the matter, and the facts were ascertained, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued for their release. Mr. William Patrick was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. His release was announced on the 31st day of September last.

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A special order for the fleet, dated on board the steamer Atlantic, October 25th, says that the expedition is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and that it is intended, to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances demanding the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity of every man in the expedition.

The fort boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men—some of the surf boats carrying one hundred men.

The expedition consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens and Vile, each with artillery. Full orders are given as to the mode of landing. They have to conquer the ground, and if they succeed they are directed not to go beyond supporting distance from the shore.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 3rd, 1861. The Federalists have erected fortifications opposite the Battery and are occasionally firing at our side, but they are not able to reach us. Nothing has been heard, in official circles, of the Federal fleet.

People have been enquiring all day whether Beauregard has resigned or not. Nobody is able to answer, and speculation is free to roam to the origin and object of such general enquiry, but it does not feel authorized to say that none exist.

Nothing new from the Camps. More Federal Shipwrecks. Richmond, Va., Nov. 4th, 1861. Intelligence received here from the fleet, that the war of their gun boats were beached on the South Carolina coast, and their crews taken prisoners.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 21st, 1861. Baltimore papers of the 30th have been received here. In Baltimore, on Tuesday last, Railway shares were improving. Nothing doing in Bank Stocks. In Boston the movement of the Federal reserve, after tapping the Government 10 per cent. on the national bank, left an increase of \$250,000.</







WHAT CAN BE DONE!—Thos. C. Craft, Esq., grocer, Market street, slaughtered, a few days since, two pigs raised on his lot in town,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  months old, one of which weighed 187 and the other 186 pounds.

who were passengers from New York. The man-of-war is the Steam Corvette Prony, commanded by Captain De Fontanges. She sailed from New York October 26th, and has touched off this bar to communicate with the Comaul. She is armed with six guns.

a point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it not for inequality, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—*Sidney Smith.*

sick in our hospital here. One prominent circumstance connected with the regiment was the large number of "colored gentlemen" who accompanied them, and who seemed to be as intent upon the war as their masters. This, regiment, we predict, will give a good account of itself in the field.

French Corvette off Charleston Bar,  
CHARLESTON, Nov. 1st, 1861.  
The French Steam Corvette Procy arrived off the bar

**DEATH OF AN OLD OFFICER OF THE U. S. GOVERN-**  
**MENT**—Ashbury Dickens, Secretary of the U. S. Senate  
 thirty years previous to the last Congress, died in  
 Washington, on the 22d ult., at the age of nearly ninety